

Fountain Pens
 Waterman's Self Filler
 Dunn's Self Filler
 Sheaffer's Self Filler

Late Christmas Shoppers

Stationery

Can still make good selections here at

Beautiful Boxes Paper and Cards

Large Savings

Priced from 50c to \$5.00

in all colors and styles

Always an Acceptable Gift

Pencils in Silver and Gold

Cigars, Popular Brands

Reduction on Book.

Prices Range to Suit Any Purse

Pocket Knives

A Gift That Will Always Suit

Flash Lights

We have a small stock of books of Real Value and far more interesting than fiction, in travel, history and biography.

Candy Headquarters
 Special family box Assorted Chocolates

Special Half Price offer

5 lbs. for \$2.00

1 lb. for 50c

Leather Goods

Chocolate Covered Cherries
 60c Pound

Including

You will confer a real favor on a friend with one of these books.

Nunnally's Candy

Unexcelled at any price. Various assortments

Purses, Bags, Writing Tablets
 Manicure Cases Etc.

Price Cut One Half

Priced from 85c to \$1.50 pound

1, 2, 3 and 5 pound boxes

Get What You Want

at Half Price

Many articles, too numerous to mention here, just the thing for a present

GILDER & WEEKS, Newberry, S. C.

LOAN TO GERMANY
OUT OF QUESTION

Reparations Must Be Settled First—
Appeal to Morgan

New York, Dec. 18.—J. P. Morgan & Co. tonight issued a statement declaring that they had notified the German ambassador to this country that "it was impossible for us to discuss or consider a loan to Germany unless and until the reparations question was settled."

This statement was issued, it was learned, to set at rest what were depicted as "highly fantastical stories" which have been published regarding the possibility of the flotation of an international loan to Germany, estimated as high as \$1,500,000,000.

The statement follows: "Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German ambassador, called on Mr. Morgan on Saturday to make inquiry as to the possibility of our undertaking to assist in floating a large, so-called international loan to Germany. In his reply Mr. Morgan advised to the statement he had made following the activities of the bankers' committee last June, and in effect told the ambassador that our position was exactly the same as it was then."

He informed Dr. Wiedfeldt, that while we greatly desired to be of service to the general situation, countless matters had manifestly reached such a point that it was not possible for us to discuss or to consider a loan to Germany unless and until the reparations question was settled."

Official denial was made of reports that the Morgan firm had presented a plan for the settlement of the reparations problem to the Washington administration. While no official communication was made concerning Mr. Morgan's visit to Secretary Hughes in Washington last week it is understood the financier merely gave the secretary his views on conditions in Europe whence he recently returned after a six months' visit. Mr. Morgan was a member of an international committee of bankers which met in London last June to discuss the question of financial assistance to Germany.

Local international bankers are said to believe that before any loan is made by this country to Germany there must be not only a settlement of the reparations question, but a sincere effort made by Germany to balance her budget, revise her finan-

ing system, and stabilize her currency, which has been enormously inflated. If these conditions are met a small loan of short duration may be made through local bankers, but the possibility of such an undertaking is said to be "very remote" at this time.

While President Harding's cabinet at recent meetings, local bankers do not believe the administration will offer its services as a referee on the reparations problem, in view of its definite refusal to consider such action at the request of the German government some time ago. The inquiry of Dr. Wiedfeldt is believed to be the first direct proposal made to American bankers by the German government.

In his report to the international committee of bankers, Mr. Morgan asserted the American investor would be interested in German obligations only if it were satisfactorily established:

"First, that such a loan should be at the request and would be for the benefit of the allied nations.

"Second, that through the technical security to be given by Germany and the rehabilitation of its internal financial situation Germany should clearly show a desire to meet its obligations in the hope that by the fulfillment of these obligations it would reestablish its credit as one of the commercial nations of the world."

POTATO YIELD HIGH
IN EDGEFIELD COUNTY

Edgefield, Dec. 18.—The fall crop of Irish potatoes in this section has been much more profitable than was the spring crop. In fact so satisfactory has been the recent harvest that many farmers feel encouraged to plant even a larger acreage next spring. F. W. West, who planted 20 bushels of potatoes, harvested about 300 bushels. D. B. McClenden made 320 bushels from 20 bushels. The Rev. G. W. Taylor made 187 bushels by planting 20 bushels. Dr. A. R. Nicholson made the largest yield, 150 bushels from seven and one-half bushels. The seed Irish potatoes for next spring's crop have already been purchased and will arrive in a few days. A contract of about 700 bushels was purchased cooperatively and shipped direct from Maine to Edgefield. Truck growers have learned that cooperative buying and cooperative selling both pay.

GOVERNORS LUNCH
AT WHITE HOUSE

Much Talk of Prohibition Enforcement—
May Hold Another Meeting Next Year

Washington, Dec. 18.—Problems of prohibition enforcement were discussed informally today at a White House conference between President Harding, the federal departmental chiefs directly interested in the subject and governors of 14 states.

There was no statement from the White House as to the results of the meeting, but it was indicated the discussion revolved almost entirely upon the question of how the several states could best cooperate with the federal government in executing the terms of the prohibition amendment. It was indicated another meeting of state executives might be called early in the coming year, at which time the subject would be canvassed more thoroughly.

At the White House luncheon, during the course of which the views of the guests were sought on prohibition were, in addition to the president: Vice President Coolidge, Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary Mellon, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, Governors Cox of Massachusetts, Ritchie of Maryland, Trinkle of Virginia, Hartness of Vermont, McCray of Indiana, Kilby of Alabama, Hyde of Missouri, Preus of Minnesota, Olcott of Oregon, Allen of Kansas, Morgan of West Virginia, McKelvie of Nebraska, Davis of Idaho and Campbell of Arizona.

"In many cases," Commissioner Haynes declared after the meeting, "the reports of the governors were of an encouraging nature. Numerous instances of lack of cooperation were pointed out; many instances of the inadequacy of federal forces were suggested."

"There was a preponderance of an opinion that an earnest official appeal for reverence of the law and a cordial support of law enforcement by the press would combine to cure the worst conditions reported."

According to some of those who attended, there was no suggestion raised during the three-hour conference which indicated belief that the situation might be helped by lessening the present stringent enforcement statute. To the contrary, it was said, the prevalent opinion seemed to have

been that imposition of more severe fines and prison terms on conviction of violation would assist the enforcement of officials in their work. Other suggestions, all of which were declared later to have been "entirely informal," included a more careful selection of prohibition personnel; larger appropriations for the federal bureau, and education of the general public to the necessity of law reverence.

Governor Allen of Kansas said tonight the conference had indicated clearly that all the governors present whose states have enforcement laws were in entire sympathy with rigid enforcement. Governor Cox of Massachusetts—one of the two states outside this classification—was quoted as of the opinion that "more money and more honorable men" were necessary. Since the law was on the statute books, Mr. Cox held, it must be enforced.

The majority of the people of Maryland—the other state without special enforcement laws—believe that the Volstead act is impossible of enforcement in the state, according to Governor Ritchie.

"Our people in the main regard it as an unnecessary, and drastic federal infringement of the state and personal rights," he declared, in a statement issued after the conference and which was "described" as setting forth the views he had expressed to President Harding.

"The lack of respect for law and actual lawlessness, which have resulted, is deplorable. The only remedy I see is to recognize that the Volstead law is destructive of the rights of the states and to turn the whole question back to the states, so that each may settle it in accordance with the will of its own people."

Now that college cheer leaders are idle they might get a job cheering a board of directors' meetings.

One little lie often requires many big ones to cover it up.

Their Habits Denounced
 The filthy habits of flies are denounced by all physicians. They carry deadly germs on their feet and bodies—contaminate food and are a positive menace to your health! Destroy flies everywhere NOW! Use Royal Guaranteed Fly Destroyer, \$2.00 per gallon, with sprayer free. Sold and guaranteed by Mayes Drug Store.

BIG NAVAL BILL
PASSED BY HOUSE

South Carolina Representative Fails
in Effort to Eliminate Section
Calling for Negotiations

Washington, Dec. 18.—The naval appropriation bill carrying a request that the president negotiate with foreign powers relative to limiting construction of warcraft under 10,000 tons was passed late today by the house.

The bill, which carries a total of \$325,000,000, stood up precisely as framed by Chairman Kelly's subcommittee, which provides for an enlisted naval force of 86,000, the same as fixed last year.

There was a flurry of talk over the provision under which the president is asked to negotiate with Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, but in the end an effort to change the language was dropped, in the face of overwhelming opposition to any alteration whatever.

An amendment to strike out the section, offered by Representative Logan (Democrat) of South Carolina was defeated and finally Representative Lineberger (Republican) of California withdrew his amendment "suggesting to the president the desirability of entering into further negotiations with other powers as soon as he may deem practicable."

Chairman Butler of the naval committee and Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, ranking Democrat of the Kelly subcommittee, attacked the Lineberger proposal. Mr. Byrnes declared there was nothing sought under the amendment "except to placate the gentleman from California." "Let it remain the Kelly amendment," Mr. Butler shouted, and it did.

There was laughter from the Republican side when Representative Linthicum (Democrat) of Maryland presented an amendment requesting the president also to negotiate with foreign nations with a view to forming an association of nations. It was thrown out on a point of order, made by Representative Wingo (Democrat) of Arkansas.

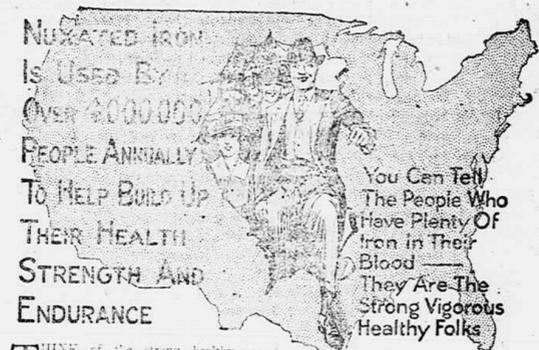
Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the Republican leader, in supporting the bill's provisions as to negotiations, declared men were going over the country "trying to create the impression that the navy was being neglected," and that talk by those urging great naval expansion was responsible for incorporating the request into the naval bill.

Advocating any method of cutting down expenditures, Representative Bourke Cockran (Democrat) of New York asserted the only construction to be placed upon the recent speech of Bonar Law was that Great Britain could not pay the United States unless France paid Great Britain, adding that it was a "confession of bankruptcy."

"We must do away with arms if the world is to live," Mr. Cockran exclaimed. An amendment by Representative Oliver of Alabama, Democratic member of the subcommittee, providing that the navy's balance from certain sources be held as a fund for new construction, was defeated, over his plea that it would encourage economy. Mr. Mondell, in opposing it said it was like telling the navy "if you forego pound cake you may have candy."

Just before the final paragraph was reached the house halted for 20 minutes to pay tribute to Chairman Kelly, who retires next March. Speeches were made by Representative French (Republican) of Idaho, a member of the subcommittee; Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee; Mr. Mondell, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Oliver and Representative Garrett of Tennessee, the Democrat leader. When Mr. Madden concluded, everybody rose but Mr. Kelly. Summing up the testimonials, Mr. Garrett declared the country had a profound admiration for Mr. Kelly's character, ability and labor, and that the country was indebted to him for his services in recent years in framing the navy bills.

As the house was ready to pass the bill, Representative Blanton (Democrat) of Texas sought to have it re-committed for the purpose of inserting a provision permitting the use of time measuring devices at navy yards, but it was defeated, 238 to 6.



THINK of the strong, healthy men and women you know—people who are prominent, and who are doing things worth while, and you will find that they usually possess remarkable force, vim and energy—the kind that simply burn over when the blood is filled with iron. Iron is a natural food—it helps put strength and energy into the veins of men, and cures the checks of women. Nuxated Iron builds up the blood, and creates new blood cells, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the weakened tissues and helps to rebuild renewed energy and endurance into the whole system.

If people would only keep their blood filled with strength-giving iron by taking Nuxated Iron when they feel weak, run-down and nervous, they might readily build up their red-blood corpuscles, and quickly become stronger and healthier in every way. Unlike the other inorganic products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. Nuxated Iron often increases the strength and endurance of weak, delicate people in two weeks' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

Guilder & Weeks Co.
 Newberry, S. C.